WASHINGTON.

Advocates of Silver Preparing for the Veto.

ANOTHER BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

Republican Politicians Looking to the Fall Campaign.

SPEECH OF SENATOR THURMAN.

The Question of Enforced Retirement from the Army.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1878. THE BLAND BILL TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT NEXT WEEK-REPUBLICAN TACTICS FOLLOWING THE VETO.

Senator Thurman got down on the wrong side of the fence to-day. Senator Kernan made a brief but thorsome to-day. Senator Agrinin made a brief but thorse sughly practical speech against the bill, showing that it would inflict great leases on the country and uttorly fall to give the relief expected. Senator Christiancy size spoke. Senaton Blaine has the floor for to-morrow, and will oppose the Bland bill, but favor an issue of silver dollars worth a dollar.

The Silver bill will probably come to a vote this week.

It will then so back to the House, where the intention s to suffer no debate, and the sliver men mean to accept the Senate amendments, unless these should be such as to set them against the bill, which is not probable. The bill ought, therefore, to be in the President's hands by the middle of next week or before. He will veto it and the attempt to pass it over the veto will almost certainly fail. This, at least, is the expectation of leading republicans, who mean thereupon to bring in at once a new silver bill, which the President ill be expected to sign. This new bill, which immediate issue of sliver dollars of a greater weight than 412% grains each and will make them a legal tender for future transactions for a considerable smouat, perhaps so high \$1,000, and certainly for

ible way they will set themselves right with all soc-tions of the country, pleasing the East by suffering the defeat of the Bland bill, and the West and South by ordering an issue of silver. And thus the fail campaign, they think, will be "covered" at all points. It is believed that while the President will undoubtedly veto the Bland bill and any bill which he is inclined to sign a silver bill and almost any bill which will bring silver dollars into directation. It is said that the reports which have been repeatedly cir-culated here, with great positiveness, that he would -have been put forth by persons who knew that he was favorable to silver, and who wrongly jumped to the conclusion that he would sign any bill which came before him.

The republicans are averse to going into the fall nampaign as the opponents of silver. They believe that if they do not pass a bill authorizing un issue of silver they will lose the whole West and Northwest, elieve that if the Bland bill is defeated by the veto they can lay the blame of that on the President, and by putting forward a new silver bill as a republican measure can save the fall elections for them-seives. They have but one fear of this strategy, and that is that the Bland men may be numerous and resentful enough to defeat their bill in turn. The der oratic plan, if there is any, is not known.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

MR. FORTER, OF OHIO, ON THE REMONETIZA-

TION CRAZE-TWO RINDS OF SILVER MEN. Congressman Foster, of Onio, denies that he has beinged his convictions on the silver question, but party can derive from the money question as a party issue. He says that he shares the disposition entertained by republican Congressmen to get together and agree upon a policy as amount of silver may not be now the equivalent of a gold dollar the remonstization of silver would tend to bring both metals to par. Nine-tenths of his constitu-ants are bi-metalists, but of late he notices among them less of the original craze for remonetization of the old dollar. They didn't anderstand the matter so well then as they do now. There are two kinds of silver republicans—the kind who went with General Butler into the greenback club the other day, who are greenbackers and want unlimited paper money, and another class who are in favor of the honest dollar. It is true that he (Mr. Foster) voted for the Matthews resoluhe did so to show his belief in the cold, naked right of the government to remone against the expediency and the morality of restoring that dollar. When he voted for the resolution threefiths of the republican papers of his district condemned him, much to his surprise. He could not say when the republicans would get together to disquas the policy they should pursue in this question. No time or place had yet been named.

NO MORE ARMY APPOINTMENTS FROM CIVIL LIFE-THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY RE-

to the President not to make any more appointments in the army frem civil life until the West Point gradsating class of June next has been commissioned. The President has acquiesced in this suggestion, and the bundreds of applicants who are pressed from all guarters will have no chance to enter the army uness the pending bill for the increase of the retired list passes Congress. General Shorman is in favor of the impulsory retirement of army officers at sixty-two years of age in order to give the young officers a chance of promotion, and is willing himself to be retired at that sge. It is generally felt that many of the older officers are unfit eld service though still on the army list. Many of those who continue to cling to full rank and pay are in easy places, and they decline to be retired unless the law renders it necessary. Hence a general law of compalsory retirement at sixty-two years of would be both salutary and equable. The cotary of War says that while he has no special scheme of his own to urge he would favor this measure for the future benefit and vitality of the army, and thinks, besides, that it would give general satisfaction. The War Department officials approve some parts of the Banning bill, but as a whole

UTAH'S APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS A STATE-ADVERSE REPORT OF THE HOUSE

COMMITTEE. greed to report adversely on the bill introduced by Delegate Cannon for the admission of Utah as a State The Mormon interest is said to be endeavoring to prevent a favorable report by the same committee on the bill for a secret ballot in Utah by exhibiting to members the draft of a bill which, it is promised, will be passed by the Mormon Legislature now in session in Salt Lake correcting the evils the non-Mormons

THE SPANISH MINISTER ON THE ALLEGED ST. DOMINGO PROTECTOBATE AND THE CUBAN

REVOLUTION. The Spanish Minister says that the only thing which the Spanish government has done that could form a foundation for the reported extension of its protectorate over St. Domingo in the appointment of a Vice Consul at Puezio. there any prite, he Captell Harsays, in the report that Captain General

times had authorized a flag of truce to confer with the

THE TESTING OF BOILES PLATE The Board of Supervising Steam Engineers, at their recent annual session here, decided upon a modification of rule No. 4 which is important to boiler plate manufacturers. The present ruling will admit of the testing of the tensile strength of boiler plate from by two methods, so as to allow of the correct restamping of the plates after the second trial instead of condemning and rejecting them, as heretofore, after they had falled to prove of the tensile strength with which they were first marked.

If the Steamboat bill now under consideration
passes the Senate the Board of Supervising Engineers
will be reconvened.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1877. GENERAL BUTLER'S BILL TO PROVIDE FOR AN "OFFICIAL ADVERTISER OF THE UNITED

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Repreentative Butler, to provide means for giving official tice of the acts of the government and to provide notice of the acts of the government and to provide for the advertisements required by the several departments of the government, authorizes the public printer to print and publish a weekly paper to be designated The Official Adverture of the United States, uniform in size and type, and upon the same paper that the Congressional Record is now printed. The hill proposes that said paper shall contain all the proplamations and executive orders of the President, all acts and joint respectively. and circulars issued by the several departments and bureaus of the government such as have heretofore papers, or which, in the opinion of the officer, de-partment, or bureau ssuing the same, it is for the in-

terest of the public service to have made public.

The bill further provides for the distribution of such Official Advertiser Iree of cost—to the Congressional Library, two copies; to each public library, not exceeding five in each Congressional district in each State and Territory of the United States, two copies (said libraries to be designated by the members Congress from such district and of delo gate from such Territory); two copies to the United States District Court; two copies to each State library, two copies to the Secretary of State's office in each State and two to the office of the Secretary of each Territory.

said Official Advertiser may be read in evidence in any proceeding as prima facie evidence of the matter therein contained, whenever the same may be mate rial to be provep.

TONNAGE TAX EXACTED IN CONTRAVENTION OF TREATY PROVISION -A BILL PROVIDING FOR

REFUNDING THE SAME. The following is the full text of the bill reported to-day by Mr. Wilson, of West Va., from the House

to-day by Mr. Wilson, of West Va., from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:—

That the provisions of section 2,831 of chapter 6, sittle 34, of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to cases of the payment of tonnage tax on vessels, where the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the exaction of such tax was in contravention of treaty provisions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall draw his warrant for the refund of the tax so illegally exacted, as is provided in section 3,012% of said Statutes, provided, however, that no claim shall be considered or paid under the provisions of this set for payments made prior to the lat day of June, 1862.

The report accompanying the bill, which is upanic.

The report accompanying the bill, which is unanimous, states that she bill becomes necessary in consequence of the exaction and collection by the revenue officers of the United States of tennage dues on the steamers of the Norwegian line in violation of the Norway. Between the dates of July 24, 1871, and August 23, 1873, revenue officers at New York colincied \$6,447. "These ships were the property and under the management of the citizens of the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The committee, after examining the words of the treaty, say that when the United States, by the treaty with Beigium, agreed that all steam vessels engaged in regular navigation between the two countries should be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties exemption attached at once to similar vessels engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Sweden and Norway. The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the tourage duties collected from lected in violation of the treaty provisions and should be refunded. Appended to the report is a letter from Secretary Everts, which is in accord with the views of the committee. He states that his predecessor, Secretary Pish, and Secrethe Secretary of the Treasury did not consider that he had the power under the revonue laws to pay the amount and therefore thought it necessary that the claimants should appeal to Congress. Further, the Finance Committee of the Senate, at the commencement of the former Congress, made a unanimous report in favor of a bill to refund those dues,

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES BEFORE THE BOUSE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Elections to-day heard the reading of the majority report of the sub-com-mittee in favor of Mr. Acklen (democrat) against Mr. Darrail (republican), the sitting member in the Louisi-ana contested election case. The minority report will be presented at a subsequent meeting. The Dean against Field, Massachusetts contested case, will probably not be reached this week.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON Pen. 6 1878 The morning hour having expired the Senate resamed consideration of the Silver bill. SPEECH OF MR. THURWAY.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Obio, said he would appeal to no passions, to no prejudices. He would attack no men or class of men. He would assail no one's motives, neither would he waste time in defending his own. He would endeavor to answer the prominent objections made to this bill and to give some of the reasons why he gave it his support. He would speak plainly, and he feared he would be dult as a pipestem, for he had no ambition to make a great speech on this subject. He argued that silver and gold had been the metallic money of the world for thousands of years. They were also the money of the con-stitution. They were the metallic money of the colonies, and afterward of the United States, from the declaration of independence until silver was demonetized by mistake, and without knowledge of the people or Congress, by the enscitnent of the Revised Statutes in 1874. Both metals are suited to perform the functions of money, and silver does perform that function among a large majority of the human race.

THE EXPULSION OF GOLD. It is argued that if this bill pass silver will be a less valuable currency than gold, and will expel gold from the country in accordance with what is called Gresn-am's law-namely, that the least valuable currency drives out the more valuable-and houce severa amendments have been offered to increase the number of grains in the silver dollar so as to make it an equivalent, as it is said, of the gold dollar. This objection to the bill rests upon the assumption that the silver dollar of 412½ grains, it made full legal tender, will be of loss value than the gold dollar. But is this assumption true? The relative value of silver and gold, it the silver dollar of 412½ grains be coined and the gold dollar remain at 25 8-10 grains, will be 15 98-100 standard silver for 1 of standard gold. But in France and other States of the Latin Union the relative value is 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, so that as compared with those States we undervalue silver; and yet the silver five-franc piece, and there is more gold in France than in Engiand and Germany together, though England has long since demonstrated silver, except as a subsidiary coin, and Germany has decreed its demonstration, though she has not fully executed her decree, I know that it is said that the reason why silver coins and gold coins are at par in France and the other States of the Latin Union is because they have ceased to coin silver, but they have a stock of silver coins that we cannot for years acquire—that is, it will take to coin silver, but they have a stock of silver coins that we cannot for years acquire—that is, it will take years for us to acquire an amount equal to theirs, and if they can now mountain a par between silver and gold at the ratio of 18½ to 1 who cannot we maintain such a par at a ratio of 1.3 \$1.00 to 1.7 Nothing is more defrain than time the depreciation in the open coins of the demonstization of silver by Geramendments have been offered to increase the num-

many and the United States and the efforts being made to demonstize it in the Latin Union States. Remonstize it in the United States, and it seems to methat the probable effect will us to put a stop to demonstization elsewhere, even though it does not bring about the readoption of the bi-metallic standard in those countries that have adopted, improvidently, as I think, the single gold standard.

VALUE OF THE LEGAL TRENDER QUALITY.

It is not correct reasoning to treat silver simply as a marketable commodity—simply as a bullion. Such reasoning loses sight of the value that results from the function of money and the full legal tender quality. If the greenback, which has no intrinsic value, no circulation outside of the United States, and

gold, the place of which would be taken by silver, and the volume of metalic money would be the same; but would the \$50,000,000 was all the metalic money that the country needed. It it needs \$350,000,000—and it needs more to easily and certainly maintain specie payments—the gradual addition of \$50,000,000 of silver to \$300,000,000 of gold would not drive gold out. But, in truth, we have not the half of \$300,000,000 of gold would not drive gold out. But, in truth, we have not the half of \$300,000,000 of gold, and when we consider how slow will be the process of colming silver dollars, we will find we are in no immediate danger of losing our gold. If gold be expelled it will not be so much by a silver currency as by our small notes. The one and two dollar notes tend to expel both gold and silver, while the five and ten dollar notes largely in England and France, but the Bank of England and France, but the Bank of England issues no note of a less denomination than £5, and the Bank of France now pays out no note smaller than 1001, (nearly \$20).

THE GUTPLOW OF SILVER.

Abother set of reasseures argued that silver would go out of the country should the dollar of \$12½ grains be coined; that as silver was undervalted in the dollar of \$412½ grains as compared with its valuation in the States of the Latin Union, it will leave here and flow into those States, and so it would undoubtedly thad to do were those States to open mints to an unlimited coinage of five franc pieces, but he thought they would not do so. Another objection to the bill was that if it should become a law we would be flooded with silver, that Germany would pour surpius silver on us, and our mineswould produces on much that we would have more than we would know what to do with. He had no tears from Germany. It was said that ane had \$80,000,000 to spars. Suppose it were all poured into the United States, we could absorb it all without injury. But it would not be poured into the United States, we could absorb it all without injury. But it would not think from an excessive product of our mints. He had not been considered an inflationist, but he knew of no valid reason against colarging our specie basis, and if we are to have and maintain specie payments it must be enlarged.

been considered an inhaltonist, but he knew of no valid reason against ealarging our specie basis, and if we are to have and maintain specie payments it must be enlarged.

And now let us turn to Europe for a moment. Whas do we hear? The wailings of thousands of laboring men, women and children thrown out of employment; the cries of anguish of thousands of other men who but a year age were rich but new are bankrupts. In a word, the same notes of sorrow that so affect our ears in our own distressed land. But from what countries do they mainly come? From two—from gold, monentailite England and gold, mone-metalite Germany, while bi-metallic France, the land of silver as well as gold, onlys a prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any other people on the earth. It had been argued that our fercing commerce would be destroyed, would be disjointed by the passage of the pending bitl. Had we not carried on business during the past sixteen years with an inconvertible paper currency, and was not the balance of trade in our tavor now? Again, it had been argued that the national credit would be destroyed. How destroyed? By us paying our bonds as we promised to pay them. The United States needed no such prop as a sibgle gold standard to support its credit. The resources of this country were too well known for her credit to be injured. He longed to see our indebtedness held at home and not abroad, so there would then be no annual drain from America to earich Europe. A telegram of this morping informed us that \$6,000,000 worth of our bonds were on their way home from England. They would be getting back there soon, whether this bill passed or not, as the interest upon our bonds was greater than that upon any safe European stocks. It our bonds were beind at home? The English debt was held by Englishmen, the French debt was held by Englishmen, the French debt by Frenchmen, and he nopes the day would come when the American debt would be held by Americans. The people of the United States had been so long accustomed to a paper currenc

of silver. It this bill should become a law it tendency would be to put a stop to the demonstration of silver in other countries. Should we postpone the remonstration of silver until a compact with other hations be made to do it it would he ranged by the side of the bi-metallic States.

Let the commercial world know that we do not intend to abandon the use of silver. Sliver was an American product, Many millions of dollars and the labor of thousands of men were employed in its production in this country, and to destroy or cripple this ladustry would be cruel and unjust.

Mr. Kernan, (dem.) of N. Y., said he concurred with the Senate should decide this question without appeal to projudice or passion. It was one of vast importance to the future prosperity of our country. He would not attempt to argue the questions suggested by the Senator from Ohio ashe (Mr. Kernan) indiarrangiven in a house to the succession. Yet he had a painful feeling that the result of the adoption of the succession. It was one of the adoption of the succession of the country. He would be gleat if we could hold our bonus at home, but as compared with European countries ours was a new country, and needed capital as cheap as possible to develop our industries and our resources. He referred to the Matthews resolution, and said it stopped at once the lounding of our debt at four per cent. That resolution was bringing back our bonds now, and thus was detriments to our wellare.

He referred to the existing distress throughout the country, and said be yielded to no man in the sympathy, he self, for all suffering, and expecially for the mechanics and laboring men, those who had been accustomed to provide for their families by their daily labor. After the most careful gramination which he had given to this subject he was yet of the country men or to prevent their recovering a being executed. The bill was a step in the wrong direction, either to alleviate the sufferings of our country and south capital of the gram and the product of the suffering of o

ited legal tender power. Our greenbacks would be convertible into good to-day were it not for the uncertainty produced by the discussion on this Silver bill. The practical result of the passage of this bill would be a fluctuating currency. Gold would be expelled from the country and our greenbacks would drop a little below the silver, as that would be the con with which they must be redeemed. Had those who so persistently urged the passage of this bill no fears that there was something behind it to be quarded against? As for himself he was afraid it would take

us back to an unredeemable paper currency. He favored making the silver dollar worth more intimateally, say 431 or 430 grains. The legislation should be such as to keep silver subordinate to gold cotte, and probably after a time by treation with other nations the two metals might be brought together.

Mr. Christiascy, of Mienigan, said he would venture to again trespass upon the Senate, and he did so for the purpose of reterring to the resport of the silver commission, which had been quoted from during this debate. He argued that that report was the product of one or more zeatous advocates of the remonetization of silver, and probably gave too much weight to facts favorable to the remonetization. He quoted from that report and argued that there were many points to be considered against the remonetization of silver. It had been claimed that there were many points to be considered against the remonetization of silver. It had been claimed that there was an insufficient volume of currency in the country, which caused the present hard times. He cented that such was the case, and contended that the present disfress throughout the country was caused by the extravagance which prevailed after the war, and the people at last woke up to the fact that all were in debt and none could pay. During the past lew months, however, confidence was being restored and all things were working well until this ill-omeand bill came into the Senate. He thought the present a very inopportune time to attempt to fix the relative value between gold and silver. In conclusion, he submitted a substitute for the pending bill, and it was ordered that it be printed.

Mr. Christianur's substitute of the pending bill, and it was ordered that it be printed.

situte for the pending bill, and it was ordered that it be printed.

MR. CHRISTIANCY'S SURSTITUTE.

The substitute offered by Senator Christiancy provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains at the mints of the United States, but that gold shall be the standard of value. The present subsidiary silver coins are to be legal tender in all cases to the amount of \$10. The silver dollars and subsidiary coin and silver bars stamped at the mints or New York Assay Office with their weight and finoness, and the trade dollars are to be made legal tender according to their market value, to be fixed monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States and the Director of the Mint, on a gold valuation in accordance with the current rates of the markets of the world, which valuation is to be promulgated and published in the principal commercial cities of the United States. In fixing the value of coins the cost of coinage is to be added. The substitute further provides that United States legal tender notes may be redeemed upon presentation with silver of the valuations fixed as above, and when so redeemed shall not again be issued, but shall be placed to the credit of the Stuking Fund. Owners of silver builton are permitted to deposit than certificates redeemable at the place of silver would appreciate would have silver at its fixed valuation.

Mr. Christiancy said this was a proposition upon which both sides could unite. Those who believed silver would appreciate would have silver at its real value, and those who believed it would remain in a discount would find in this measure a safeguard against depreciation.

Mr. Ranson, (dem) of N. C., submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is directed to report, as soon as may be, the present condition and state of efficiency of the Life Sawing service on the coast of North Carolina, and in what respects the same, in his judgment, needs ancrease or improvement, in cause to make the same of the greatest beneat.

Resolved, That he secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is directed to report, as soon as may be, any information rolative to the disaster of the Buron that may affect the improvement and security of navigation on the coast of North Carolina, and in what respects, in his judgment, creater improvement and security may be attained. Resolved, that the Committee on Commerce be and it hereby is authorised to take into consideration the expediency of so improving the inland navigation between the waters of Nortoik Harbor and Currituck. Albemarie and Panileo Sound, and also the Cape Fear River as to furnish a saicr and better channel of commerce between the States than those now existing, and that said committee have leave to report by built or otherwise.

The first two resolutions were agreed to and the

The first two resolutions were agreed to and the third was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Triling, (rep.) of Col., withdrew the amendment to the Silver bill in regard to issuing certificates for silver billion submitted by him yesterday, and said he would submit it some time hereafter as an independent preparation.

dependent proposition.

Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Ma, then took the floor to speak upon the Silver bill, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks at one o'clock

to-morrow.
The Senate thon, at twenty-five minutes past four.
P. M., on motion of Mr. Hamin, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1878. Mr. PEDDIE, (rep.) of N. J., offered a resolution re citing that the trade dollar is being relused by the post offices of the country and only received by merrecting the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coin age of the trade dollar. He thought that the govern ment should not issue a coin it would not itself re

Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of Tenn.-You have nothing to do but to remonetize silver and it will be all right. The reselution was referred.

THE LOSS OF THE METROPOLIS

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution direct ing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the causes and circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer Metropolis and the conduct of the ille saving stations in connection therewith; and also to examine and report on the necessity of legislation to prevent unseaworiny and improperly laden vossels from going to sea.

In offering it he said that he would not have asked unanimous consent for that spurpose were it not

In offering it he said that he would not have asked unanimous consent for that purpose were it not that its object was more precious than mere matters of taxation, because it concerned human life and its sanctity. Much contrariety of lact and opinion existed as to the causes of that great disaster on the North Carolina coast? An examination by the Committee on Commerce would elucidate the subject and throw much light incidentally on the need of legislation to avert similar disasters. That committee had now before it a bill which he had introduced to increase the life saving stations, and to require the service to begin on the lat of September, with other provisions calculated to prevent disasters. But after all the best law depended for its usefulness on its execution. This resolution looked to a screttiny

of official conduct. He had faith in the admirable Committee on Commorce and on its honored head (Mr. Rengan, of Toxas) that it would take prompt action on the matter. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Springer, (dem.) of lit, from the Committee on Elections, called up the reports of the committee on the Pacneco-Wigginson contested election case from the fourth district of California, the majority report declaring Mr. Wigginton entitled to a scat and the minority report declaring Mr. Pacneco elected.

After some debate the matter went over without action and the House, at half-past four, adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1878. Midshipman Edward D. Bostick is ordered to the Constitution. Midshipman George Stoney is ordered to the New Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ADAMS AT CALLAO.

PANAMA, Jan. 28, 1878. On January 11 the United States steamer Adams Captain Rodgers, arrived in Callao Bay from Valparaiso Captain Rougers, arrived in Caliao hay from vaparanao, All on board were well. The ship will remain at Caliao for a short time, and then proceed to Panama.

THE OMAHA EN ROUTE FOR HOME.

The United States steamer Omana, Rear Admiral Proble, was to leave Valparatso for home, via the Straits of Magellan, January 2.

DISCOVERY OF A PLANET.

. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1878. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that Professor Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery on the 6'h of February, 1878, of a bright planet of the fonth magnitude, in 10h. 16m, right ascension, 13 deg. 43m, north declination, with a daily motion north.

NEW JERSEY'S CAPITAL.

AN EXCITING SESSION IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE PRIVILEGES OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. TRENTON, Feb. 6, 1878.

An exciting debate occurred in the House to-da over resolutions authorizing two investigating com mittees to go outside of the State in search of informa-tion. One was offered by Major Harris, of Hudson county, which was adopted viva voce. It read as iol-

Resolved. That the Committee on Corporations as authorized to hold sessions in the city of New York an elsewhere for the purpose of making a searching and thorough investigation in regard to the alleged coal combinations. Soon afterward Mr. Mathews arose and said that in

view of the passage of the resolution authorizing tha the committee go to New York he thought it only fair that another committee should be accorded the same privilege. He therefore offered the following, which, after some discussion, was adopted:— Resolved (the sensie concurring), That the special committee appointed to investigate charges against State officials he authorized to proceed to New York and sectivated testimony as may be crought to the attention of the committee.

Mr. Speaker Egan's bill, providing for the changing of the lines of the wards in Elizabeth, met with earn est and combined opposition from the republicans and after a lively fight it was ordered to a third

reading.

A bill providing for the taxation of church property was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and the report was sustained by a vote of 43 to 14.

TO THE RESCUE OF AN EX-UNION SOLDIER.

Mr. Kennell, of Passaic county, offered the follow-

Ing:—
Whereas, E. O'Meagher Condon, a captain in the late Union army, is incarcerated in England under sentence for felony, in having conspired to liberate certain Feniau prisoners, and whereas, further, it is aliezed that the said Condon is guilless of the crims charged against him, and upon a new trial would be anies to establish beyond question the lasting thereof; therefore,
Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the United States government be, and they hereby are, requested to cause an investigation to be made in the premises, and to take such in their measures as may secure to said Condon an opportunity for his compile exoneration from the aileged crimes by a speedy, fair and impartial trial; and Be it in their resolved. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of state to the Secretary of the United States, and also to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state.

Adopted without opposition,

METROPOLIS SURVIVORS.

MANY OF THE SHIPWRECKED MEN TO GO OUT TO DEAZIL BY THE NEXT STEAMER-CLOTHING AND MONEY DISTRIBUTED. PHILADELPHIA, Fob. 6, 1878.

It is a singular fact that the great unsjority of the men who so narrowly escaped death in the wreck of the Metropolis are anxious to brave the perils of the occan again. They have hastened to ask the permission of Messrs. P. & T. Collins, the contractors, sion of Messrs. P. & T. Collins, the contractors, for an opportunity to ship at once on board the City of Richmond, the third steamer to be despatched for Brazil, and which is now loading at Willow street wharf. The contractors are accepting most of these applicants and have given strangers applying for work on the Brazilian Railroad. The contractors' offices were thronged to-day with shipwrecked men anxious to try their fortune again. Mr. Thomas Collins said to-day that there would probably be 100 of the Metropolis passengers who would go on the Richmond. There were, however, a number of the survivors of the wrock who, since leaving the scene of the disaster, have been constantly begging for meals and money, and these he is determined shall not go again. Those who did not parade their distress, but came quietly to the offices, had their wants provided for. It is but just to the Messrs. Collins to say that they have shows great distress since the terrible accident, and if the Metropolis was unsound they were ignorant of it. They Tuey have provided liberally for the wants of the survivors, and they promise that as far as they can they will endeavor to care for the families of the dead.

they will endeavor to care for the families of the dead,
DISTRIBUTING CLOTHING.

On Friday morning last, the day following the and
occurrence, word was telegraphed to this city from
the scene of the wreck that the survivors were destitute of clothing. On the receipt of the news Messer.
P. & T. Collins immediately prepared and had forwarded five large cases of wearing apparel, shoes,
&c., to Baltimore, but they in some manner or other
failed to reach their destination in time, and when
they arrived in Baltimore the men had started for
Philadelphia. This norning the goods were returned
and distributed among the survivors at Willow street
wharf.

whar!.

The contributions of money received from the public for the use of the sufferers are stated to have reached up to date \$2,070 75. Mr. B. K. Jamison, the banker, is the treasurer, and at his offices many applications have been received and attended to. One of the discreditable incidents of the relief movement is that many professional tramps and impostors have fried to pass themselves of as survivors of the stip-wreck, and the Mesers Collins have caused an accurate list of the remaining passengers of the fill-fated ship to be prepared.

STRANGE STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the survivors of the Metropolis says he saw the line cast by the life saving crew over the vessel, before she was a wreck by means of the mortar deliberately cut with a kinfe by a man who was afterward drewned. This act was evidently done to prevent any one else from trying to get ashore on the line before himself. The investigation ordered by Inspector General Dumont will, it is expected, begin to-morrow noon in this city, and the survivor who made the foregoling statement will, doubtless, be brought before the examiner.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1878.
Supervising Inspector General Dumont has ordered
Mr. Mershon, bull inspector at this port, to institute stances attending the loss of the Metropolis. The official order in regard to the matter is as follows:-

MESSES, MERSHON AND HAND, United States Local inspectors, Philadelphia:—
Upon arrival of survivors of the wrecked steamer Metropolis make thorough investigation of the causes of disaster, including in detail the manner of her inspection in New York.

JOHN SHERMAN.

THE LOST MAIL ON BOARD.

The mail despatched by the Metropolis consisted of the following, viz :-Mails for Para, St. Thomas, Demerara, Trinidad, Martinique, Guadaloupe and Kingston, Jam., all in one bag, labelled "St. Thomas," and one bag tagged "South Atlantic Squadron," Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From advices receive the probability is that, with the exception of the one bag referred to in the following letter received yester-day by Postmaster James, none will be recovered:—

day by Postmaster James, none will be recovered:—

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1878.

Sir.—I have to inform you that the Chief Signal Officer
of the Army reports recovery from the wreck of the steamer
Metropolis, on Currituck Beach, N. C., of a small may
from New York, containing fourteen letters, official and
private, addressed to officers of our South Atlantic squad
ron at Rio de Janeiro, and directions have been given to
forward the same to the Secretary of the Navy for disposa
by the Navy Department.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
T. L. James, Postmaster, New York.

A LETTER FROM THE OWNERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Will you kindly give space in your columns to the accompanying letter from Captain James Parker, secretary of the Record of American and Foreign Ship ping, relative to the steamship Metropolis. We have various reports as to the unseaworthy condition of the Metropolis, preferring to have them contradicted by the inspectors, ship carpenters and others who had actual knowledge of her condition. This having been done we can only add that from our own knowledge of the ship we believed her to be

own knowledge of the ship we believed her to be thoroughly seaworthy and fitted for the voyage for which she was chartered. No one can more deeply deplore, the great loss of life occasioned by the disaster than ourselves, yet we do not feel that such loss was occasioned by lay unsound and unseaworthy condition of the ship, but from having encountered one of the severest galos that has visited the coast for a long period.

We desire to contradict a report that has been published, purporting to have emanated from Captain Thomas Eliis, a former commander of the ship, to the effect that he had been offered the command for her voyage to Brazil, but refused it in consequence of his considering the ship unseaworthy. We do not credit that Captain Eliis made such a statement, but if he did we declare it utterly false. He was not offered the command nor had we the slighest conversation with him relative to his taking it. LUNT BROTHERS.

The following is the letter referred to by Mossrs. The following is the letter referred to by Messre

Lunt:-New York, Feb. 5, 1878.

New York, Feb. 5, 1878.

Messrs. Lunt Brothers:

The clamor that has been raised and the cruel charges made against yourselves and others who were the owners of this ill-rated vessel make it proper that we should say that the vessel was thoroughly onened inside and outside in September, 1875, and repaired, under inspection of our surveyors, by Messrs. C. & R. Politon, the well known shipbuilders; and that when sail repairs were compiled the vesses and that when sail repairs were compiled the vesses. Messrs. C. & R. Poilion, the well known shipbuilders and that whee said repairs were completed the vesse was, in our judgment, entirely sound and seaworthy. She was again examined and reclassed by us in March, 1877. Just prior to her departure hence to load at Philadelpha, she was docked, and her metal stripped, and the vessel calked. We desire also to add that we have been faminar with the vessel since she was rebuilt under our inspection in 1871, and have at all times found you not only williar, but anxious to make all repairs and do all that in the judgment of the inspectors was necessary to keep the vessel in good seagoing order, and from all the knowledge we have of her we have no hesitation in saying that she was in such order at the time sne sailed. Her leak must have been from some cause that camot be explained and occurring, as it did, about the storppost, was probably owing to some strain there that no foresight could provide against. Yours, respectfully, JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

A WORD FROM THE PURSER. NEW YORK, Peb. 6, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Upon my return to the city this morning my atten tion was called to a statement purporting to have been made by me relative to the condition of the steame Metropolis, recently wrecked on Currituck Beachviz. "The vessel was rotten; she was washed ashore in spinners small enough for kindling wood. I picked up two pieces to verify my statement. It is like rotten punk," &c. I characterize this statement to be an utter fabrication, no such statement having been made by me, and to the best of my belief and knowledge the ship was sound and scaworthy.

H. P. BARTLET, Purser.

MOB DEMONSTRATION.

QUEEZ, Feb. 6, 1878. The policy of the Provincial government on certain questions, particularly that of railways, being un-popular to a portion of the community, some six thousand people of St. Rochs, a suburb of the city, assembled at Jacques Cortier Market this evening and marched to the Parliament buildings eaded by a band of music. They carried severs hundred torches and illuminated inscriptions reflecting on the government. Their arrival caused a ing on the government. Their arrival caused a slight scene in the House. The government police guarded the doors to prevent the mob from entering the building. An effigy of Mr. Augers, Solicitor General, was burned it front of the building. At aims o'clock the mob left to parade in the dity. A few minutes later 100 men of battery B appeared upon the scene and are now on guard. Twenty mounted huzzars are parading the city. At ten o'clock the crowd had dispersed and all was quiet. The citizens generally condemn the action of the mob.

THE SILVER BILL.

At the meeting of the Champer of Commerce to-day the Bland Silver bill will be again the subject of interested discussion. It is stated that a memorial to Congress against its enactment will be submitted for adoption.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Line of Defence Laid Out by Ex-Governor Wells.

PRESIDENT HAYES' TITLE INVOLVED

An Ultimate Decision from the United States Supreme Court.

THE ANDERSON TRIAL

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6, 1878.

tended action relative to his trial. If it is carried out the whole matter of the Packard government and the legality of their count of the electoral votes will be brought into count, and the Supreme Judges of He said it was his intention to object to the jurisdiction of the State Court on the constitutional ground that the federal government guarantees every State a government republican to form; that the Hayes electors, chosen under the State law by the Returning Board, were recognized by the Electora Commission. The Senator chosen by the Legis-iature, declared elected by the same Returning Board, was seated by the United States Senate, but the State Government declared elected by the same legal authority has been suppressed by revolution, and that the government or persons now trying him never had any existence as a government nor as legal officials, and on these grounds will ask that the parties prosecuting him will be enjoined and he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

IMPORTANT RESULTS. If the Court decides those persons are the legal authorities then the legislature which elected Kellogg and the electors who elected Hayes were fraudulent and had no standing. This has as yet been given out to no one, and by it Wells expects to surprise the President, and cause Kellogg and others who are now lukewarm to come to his assistance. Littlefleid, whose arrival has already been announced, will, it is alleged by republicans, go back on his testimony. Even if he does not they expect to prove he testified in Washington expecting to be well taken care of, which, however, was never done.

The Anderson jury, it is confidently predicted, will convict, or else there will be ten for conviction and two against. The republicans are rather gloomy over the prospect and the democrats jubilant.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The mooted subject of a constitutional Convention, to be called by the Legislature, will be up next week, though it is not believed it will have a large number of democratic supporters, and most republijure the State credit. The Moffet bill will also pass, and indeed everything will be done to sustain the credit

CLOSING APGUMENTS IN THE ANDERSON CASE-J. MADISON WELLS STILL IN JAIL.

New ORLEANS, Fob. 6, 1878. In the Anderson trial Mr. H. C. Castellaues argued for the defence. He held that the crime charged had not been established; that the consolidated statement offered in evidence is not public record, not being certified by the clerk of the District Court, and said that the alleged conversation at the Four Seasons Restaurant had been denied by all who were present

and had been on the stan 2.

The argument was closed to-night by Attorney General Ogden. Judge Whitaker will write out his charge. which will not be given to the jury before to-morrow

afternoon.

Ex-Governor Wells is still in jall, although his bond

THE VISITING STATESMEN PREPARING TO VIN-

DICATE THEMSELVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Washington, Feb. 6, 1878.
The object of the recent meeting of republicans

who were among the visiting statesmen to New Or leans last fall, it is stated, was to compare notes as to the recollection of what did actually occur under their notice, and to prepare such a statement as would, if published, vindicate them from any charge of attempting to influence the Returning Board in the man, Senator Stanley Matthews and Congress-men Garfield, Hale and White. Mr. Stoughton, was conspicuous among the republi party, is at his home in Philadelphia. It is not un-derstood that any statement will be made public unless the trial of Anderson should result in his convic-

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

VICTORY OF THE MODERATE MEN-FEARS OF VIOLENT PROPOSITIONS AT AN END-REPUDI-

ATION DEFEATED. IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1878. After a prolonged and exciting debate the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 19, has ordered to engrossment, as a solution of the public debt question, a bill offering to bondholders the privilege of refundcharacter as those now held by them. This is a victory of the moderate men, for the majority of the opponents of this measure only proposed to pay three per cent and wished to deprive bondholders of the tax receivability feature of their coupons. It is scarcely

ceivability feature of their coupons. It is scarcely likely that this bill will pass the House, but the triumph is in the assurance that any extreme and violent proposition coming from the House to the Senate will be defeated.

STATES OF THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

All of the SIX EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

All of the SIX EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

All of the SIX EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

Of them is W. H. F. Lee, sou of Ropert E. Lee, in the House. William Wirt Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has been among the very foremost advocate of fair dealing with the creditors.

The prospects are now that this Legislature will adjourn without setting the dect question, or if it adopts any scheme it will not be one savoring of repudiation.

EX-SENATOR WADE'S CONDITION,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

JEFFERSON, Obio. Feb. 6, 1878. Three weeks ago ex-Senator Wade was attacked with cystites, which was followed with a low type of yphoid fever. For ten days he has been confined to bis bed. To-day his fever is gone and he is no worse, but utterly prestrated, and is as weak and helpless as a child. His will is yet strong, and with his previous vigorous constitution we think he will yet pull through.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1878.
There was a rumor on Third street to-day which

agitated the brokers for a little while. It was to the effect that Peter Herdic, the great Williamsport lumber merchant, and president of the Boom Company, had failed for a large amount. Subsequent investig tion showed that the story was based on nothing more than his allowing his notes to go to protest. Confidence was at once restored, as it is said to be one of the millionnaire's eccontrictives to allow his paper to be protested. Said a prominent broker:—"Peter Herdie's notes have been going to protest for years, and he thinks nothing of it. I know of a broker on the street with whom Mr. Herdie has been doing bushless who looks for him regularly the day after the notes are protested to come in sometimes they will go as high as \$10,000 or \$12,000. No, sir, Peter Herdie can't fail. As long as the city of Williamsport is solvent he will be so; and it amuses me to hear a man ask the question you did." At this the broker burst into a loud laught. "Jell you what I've seem? He has stood at the conter of a broker and received the announcement of notes going to protest as coolly as though he had made a big stake, and the next minute he has negulated for the purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of lumber. I sliways though he liked to see his notes go to protest for the satisfaction of taking them up hert day." tion showed that the story was based on nothing